

In the United States Court of Federal Claims
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS
No. 17-1572V
(not to be published)

DEANNE A. GRAF,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: February 4, 2020

Special Processing Unit (SPU);
Attorney's Fees and Costs

Peter M. Young, Habush, Habush, & Rottier, S.C., Wausau, WI, for Petitioner.

Traci R. Patton, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

DECISION ON ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS¹

On October 20, 2017, Deanne A. Graf ("Petitioner") filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the "Vaccine Act"). Petitioner alleges that she suffered "Shoulder Injuries Related to Vaccine Administration ("SIRVA"), including, tendinitis, tendinosis, frozen shoulder, and adhesive capsulitis of the left shoulder, and irritation of the left radial nerve," resulting from the influenza vaccination she received on October 27, 2014. (Petition at 1). On June 19, 2019, a decision was issued awarding compensation to Petitioner based on the parties' stipulation. (ECF No. 35).

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I am required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), Petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all "§" references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

Petitioner has now filed a motion for attorney's fees and costs, dated January 6, 2020, (ECF No. 39), requesting a total award of \$12,293.04 (representing \$11,745.00 in fees and \$548.04 in costs). In accordance with General Order #9 counsel for Petitioner represents that Petitioner incurred no out-of-pocket expenses. (*Id.*) Respondent reacted to the motion on January 9, 2020 indicating that he "does not object to the overall amount sought" and that his "lack of objection to the amount sought in this case should not be construed as an admission, concession, or waiver as to the hourly rates requested, the number of hours billed, or the other litigation related costs." (ECF No. 40). Petitioner did not file a reply thereafter.

I have reviewed the billing records submitted with Petitioner's request. In my experience, the request appears reasonable, and I find no cause to reduce the requested hours or rates.

The Vaccine Act permits an award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs. § 15(e). Accordingly, I hereby GRANT Petitioner's Motion for attorney's fees and costs. I award a total of **\$12,293.04** (representing \$11,745.00 in attorney's fees and \$548.04 in costs) as a lump sum in the form of a check jointly payable to Petitioner and Petitioner's counsel. In the absence of a timely-filed motion for review (see Appendix B to the Rules of the Court), the Clerk shall enter judgment in accordance with this decision.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran
Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master

³ Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), the parties may expedite entry of judgment by filing a joint notice renouncing their right to seek review.